

TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT

Daley Case Will Get Decision Tomorrow Afternoon; Further Testimony Heard by Court Yesterday

Final testimony was heard yesterday in the case of the U. S. vs. Augustine Daley, charged with importing Leogarda Rhinias to this country for immoral purposes.

Witnesses heard yesterday were: Manager Ochs of the Western Union and W. H. Kingston, Mr. Kingston, paymaster of the Copper Queen, testified for the defense that Daley was working on night shift on the night of July 21 and 22, on which dates and for about two weeks more, Daley and the Rhinias woman had been living together.

Mr. Ochs testified further regarding telegrams sent and stated that the signatures to the telegrams and the writing were similar to copies of letters written by Daley which were introduced. This concluded the taking of testimony in the preliminary hearing. United States Commissioner J. D. Taylor, before whom the case has been heard, took the case under advisement until 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when Daley will either be discharged or bound over to the district court by Assistant District Attorney F. C. Foster, who was here in the interest of the government, left yesterday for Phoenix. The government case was conducted by Eustis Davenport of the attorney's office.



H. Verret (top) and Deputy Sheriff Kelsa.

H. Verret and Deputy Sheriff Kelsa of Cook county, N. H., are the men who took first steps in the commitment of Harry Thaw to jail in Canada. Kelsa was the man who recognized Thaw and who lodged the information upon which he was held. Verret made out the commitment papers.

GAMBLING IS UNDER THE BAN

Officers Will Not Stand For It; Newcomers Mostly Responsible for Attempted Invasion of Law

The case of M. Thomas charged with conducting a poker game, came up yesterday in Justice Loomis court. Thomas pleaded guilty and was fined \$150.

The present fine makes a total of \$2500 that Thomas has paid. He was first caught in a raid by Deputy Sheriff Gannon and fined \$110. Not a week ago he was again caught by the same officer.

Thomas is keeping a place and unless the officers of the law are taken as a threat to the number of other raids will be made. In most cases the game is conducted by outsiders, who are not from this city, and it is not difficult for the officers to locate them, but the watch that is now being kept is operation of the game will soon be decided.

Remarkable Cure of Dysentery

I was attacked with dysentery about July 15th, and used the doctor's medicine and other remedies with no relief, only getting worse all the time. I was unable to do anything and my weight dropped from 145 to 135 pounds. I suffered for about two months when I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I used two bottles of it and it gave me permanent relief. I write Dr. W. Hill of Snow Hill, N. C. for sale by all dealers.

Facts in Nature

For centuries it has been known that Nature's most valuable health giving agents for the cure of all diseases are found in our American forests. Over forty years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, a famous physician in the "Lancet," noted and described the medicinal properties of the "Golden Root" as well as the liquid extracts of native medicinal plants, such as Bloodroot and Queen's root, Golden Seal and Spurge root, Cherry bark and Manihot, for the cure of blood diseases. This prescription as put up in liquid form was called

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and has enjoyed a large sale for all these years in every drug store in the land. You can now obtain the powdered extract in sugar-coated tablet form of your medicine dealer, or send 50¢ in currency postage stamps for trial box to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and tablets will be mailed, postage prepaid.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all blood diseases, impurities of the blood, skin eruptions, itching, boils, pimples and eruptions—results of bad blood—are eradicated by this medicine—cures all blood diseases.

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You've tried a lot of things for corns, but you've still got them. Try the new, sure, quick, easy, painless



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Your druggist sells "GETS-IT," 25 cents per bottle, or direct if you wish, from E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago. Sold in Bisbee by Bisbee Drug Co., and Central Pharmacy and Phelps Dodge Mercantile Co.

call it at 5:30. Umpire Billy Graham, who has always given satisfaction by his rulings, will hand down the decisions in both games.

TO PUT IN DAY HAVING GENERAL GOOD TIME

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock the members of the Bisbee Motorcycle club, alias the Salside club, will go in a body from Bisbee to the Sulphur Springs Valley ranch of Jimmy Nichols, where the club is to revel during the day in a barbecue and a varied sports program.

The start will be made at 10 o'clock Sunday morning from the city in a body. It will include all motorcyclists who are members of the club and who may want to become members. All expenses of entry to the grounds will be covered by the possession of a machine and no other manner of ticket will be honored.

A force of men is to go to the grounds Thursday to dig a pit in which the meat will be barbecued for the day's gathering and to make other arrangements for the entertainment and pleasure of the guests.

OLD TIME RESIDENT DIES OF PNEUMONIA

After two days' illness, W. D. Jones, an old time resident of Bisbee and well known in the Warren district, died yesterday morning at his home on School hill. The cause of death was pneumonia.

The deceased was born in Sierra County, California, and came to Bisbee about fifteen years ago. He was 53 years of age. For many years he has been employed as an engineer at the Copper Queen. He was instrumental in the formation of the Copper Queen band and was a member of that organization up to the time of death. He was a member of the local order of Modern Woodmen of the World. He is survived by a widow and two daughters, Mrs. Thomas Blair and Mrs. F. A. Nathan, and a sister, Mrs. F. A. Morrison. All live here except Mrs. Morrison, who is a resident of San Francisco. She, together with Mrs. Thomas Blair, who is at Coronado Beach, have been notified and until word is received from them no funeral arrangements will be made. The death of Mr. Jones caused profound sorrow in the district, where he has been an esteemed citizen for so many years.

Good Reason for His Enthusiasm

When a man has suffered for several days with colic, diarrhoea or other form of bowel complaint and is then cured sound and well by one or two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as is often the case, it is but natural that he should be enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy, and especially is this the case of a severe attack when life is threatened. Try it when in need of such a remedy. It never fails. Sold by all dealers.

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BARRELS OF MONEY TO LOAN.

MUTUAL RELATIONS AND INTERESTS OF THE BELL SYSTEM AND THE PUBLIC

The suit brought by the United States questioning the purchase of certain telephone properties in the north-west, as well as the pending Interstate Commerce Commission telephone investigation, have caused many inquiries. Without taking up anything going to the merits of these proceedings, it has seemed to us proper to state generally what has been our policy and purpose in the conduct of our business.

We have found, or thought that we had, that our interests were best served when the public interests were best served; and we believe that such success we have had has been because our business has been conducted on these lines.

We believe that our company has an interest as vital as that of the public in the proper administration of the problems of electrical intercommunication. The success and prosperity of our company depend upon a solution of these problems which shall be sound from both the standpoint of the company and the public which it serves.

Following our own best judgment, supplemented by the best obtainable advice, we have endeavored to do what would best serve the public interest; wherever possible our plans have been disclosed to the public in advance, and what has been along ordinary business lines, with the implied and generally, with the expressed approval, authorization or consent of the municipal and state authorities directly interested. Our effort has been not only to obey the law, but to avoid everything which might even have the appearance of an attempt at evasion.

Our business methods and policy, and practically all of the details as to the transaction of our business, are matters of common knowledge and are, and for many years have been well known to the government. We will willingly furnish the government with any additional information which is in our possession or under our control, and will cordially co-operate with it in obtaining such further information as it may require. Every possible assistance will be given by us to the courts in their effort to determine whether our policy is or has been inimical to the public interest. We desire that anything wrong be corrected; we will voluntarily rectify any wrong that may be pointed out to us; and, so far as it may be determined that our policy or any act under it is against the public interest, we will promptly conform to such determination.

We believe that if each of our exchanges were made an independent unit and if each connecting line were put under a separate control, the effect upon the telephone service of the country would be a condition so intolerable that the public would refuse to submit to it and would immediately require such physical connection and common control of these various units as would make them into a single system. Physical connection in the case of telephone or telegraph does not mean transfer of messages from one line to the other. It means such a connection as will permit one person to have the actual possession of the particular line of communication from one end of it to the other and this change system and connecting lines would mean a common control; and that is what the Bell System is.

In this connection, and for general information, we will restate the policy which controlled the building up of the Bell System, and our belief as to what a telephone system should be, and what are its relations to the public.

We believe in and were the first to advocate state or government control and regulation of public utilities; that this control or regulation should be by permanent quasi-judicial bodies, acting after thorough investigation and governed by the equities of each case; and that this control or regulation, beyond requiring the greatest efficiency and economy, should not interfere with management or operation. We believe that these bodies, if they are to be permanent, effective and of public benefit, should be thoroughly representative; they should be of such character and should so conduct their investigations and deliberations as to command such respect from both the public and the corporations that both will without question accept their conclusions.

We believe that the public would in this way get all the advantages and avoid all the manifest disadvantages of public ownership.

We believe that centers of business and population exist for the convenience of the public as a whole, and that no such center can prosper without sufficient and efficient means of intercommunication with other centers and tributary territories that such means can only be afforded by prosperous utility and service companies and that fair rates are essential to prosperous companies. We do not believe that any public either desires or can obtain, nor can any service or utility furnish, permanent and efficient service at less than cost, including capital charges.

We believe that ultimately the public either directly or indirectly pays the losses involved in the efforts to furnish such service at less than its fair cost, either through the loss of the capital involved, the losses incident to poor service or the necessary increase in charges required to pay for duplication of capital.

We believe that the highest commercial value of the telephone service de-

pends on its completeness—on the extent and comprehensiveness of the facilities for intercommunication, not only between individuals but between centers of population; that no isolated section can be considered independently of any other section or of the whole; that rates must be so adjusted as to make it possible to obtain the maximum development by making it possible for every one to be connected who will add to the value of the system, thus giving the greatest value to the greatest number; that the interdependence of the telephone service and the value of complete and universal intercommunication justify and require some services partly at the expense of the whole for the benefit of the whole.

We believe that this highest commercial value can only be attained by one system under one common control and that it cannot be given by independent systems unless they are operated under agreement which result in one common control and one common interest, in effect making them a single system.

We believe that rates should be so adjusted as to afford the company sufficient revenue to pay such wages and compensation as will secure the most efficient service; to maintain the very highest and most advanced standards of plant and apparatus, to carry on such scientific and experimental research and inventions as to apparatus and methods as to insure the highest standards, and to carry to reserve and depreciation such amounts as will enable the company at any time to replace old plant and old methods with new plant and new methods as fast as they may be developed and found to be to the advantage of the service. We believe that in addition, such fair charges should be laid upon the investment in plant as will enable the company at any time to obtain money necessary to provide the plant required to meet the continuing demands of the public, and in order that waste and duplication of effort may be avoided and uniformity of purpose and common control be secured, that there should be a centralized general administration in close communication with and having general authority over the whole on matters common to all or matters of general policy.

We believe that any surplus beyond that necessary to equalize dividends on a fair basis should be used by the company for the benefit of the public and should be inalienable for any other purpose, and should be either invested in revenue-producing plant until necessary to substitute plant which may become inadequate or obsolete, or should be used to make service cheaper or better.

We believe that under proper governmental control and regulation the profits from promotion of operation allowed to be distributed should not be so large as to warrant or tempt complete duplication of plant and organization, with its duplication of the capital charges and its organization, operating maintenance and depreciation expenses; and we do not believe that utilities giving at fair rates an efficient and sufficiently comprehensive universal service should be subject to limited competition, not giving such service. Competition which is not complete and comprehensive service is not competition. It is let for the benefit of the public. In that it does not reach the whole public interested.

If, therefore, complete duplication, with its dual exchange connection and dual bills for service, is a prerequisite to complete competition, government control and regulation cannot go hand in hand with competition.

We believe that the record of the Bell System will be accepted by the public as fully in accord with these declarations. Consistent adherence to this policy has given the public of the United States the best, most comprehensive and cheapest telephone service in the world and made the Bell System the standards of all nations.

To remove any possible excuse for misapprehension on account of the many misleading statements which have been circulated as to the alleged unnecessary and over capitalization and excessive charges of the Bell System, the following statistics are given. Except where stated, the figures are for the Bell System; that is, the American Telephone and Telegraph, and its Associated Companies.

The entire Bell System on June 30, 1912, had outstanding in the hands of the public obligations (i. e., notes, open accounts, bonds and shares) to the par value of \$775,000,000.

The book value of the total tangible assets, which is considerably less than their replacement value, amounted to \$290,000,000. Many appraisals of property included in these assets have been made, and most of them under the direction of public authorities. In no case has the value as it stands on the books failed to be sustained, and in most cases it has been very largely exceeded.

The total dividends and interest paid during the year 1912 amounted to only 6.1% on the average of its outstanding obligations, and to less than 5% on the average value of its assets.

The actual cash which has been paid into the treasury of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on account of the capital obligations now outstanding amounts to \$22,000,000.

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more than the par of such outstanding obligations.

The Associated Companies collected from the public and paid back in taxes over \$10,000,000 during the year 1912.

The steadily increasing necessities of the public not only for additional but for new telephone service can only be met by new construction, involving capital outlay. To meet these demands during the six and one-half years from 1907 to June, 1913, inclusive, the increase in telephone plant was as follows: Total line wire increased from 1,400,000 miles to 2,242,000 miles; exchange wire increased from 6,000,000 miles to 12,000,000 miles; the number of stations of independent crossed from 2,720,000 to 5,200,000; the number of stations of independent companies connected with the Bell System increased from 343,000 to 2,020,000. The number of independent companies connected with the Bell System is about 25,000. The number of employees in the Bell system, not including the employees of connected companies, on December 31, 1912, was 141,000.

During the same period the number of shareholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, not including either the associated or connected companies, increased from 17,000 to about 54,000. About 47,000 shareholders hold less than 100 shares each; 6,500 shareholders hold from 100 to 1,000 shares each; 347 shareholders hold from 1,000 to 5,000 shares each, while there are only 16 shareholders of 5,000 shares or over in their own right. A majority of the shareholders are women.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

THEO. N. VAIL, President.

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8:19 a. m. IV Duncan Ar 3:01 p. m.
9:35 a. m. IV Lordsburg Ar 3:55 p. m.
10:45 a. m. IV Hatch Ar 4:11 p. m.
South bound train connects with Southern Pacific west bound trains Nos. 1 and 3, leaving Lordsburg at 10:57 a. m. and 12:10 p. m., and with Southern Pacific east bound train No. 2, leaving at 10:30 a. m., also with El Paso & Southwestern east and west bound trains Nos. 5 and 6, leaving Hatch at 10:50 and 11:30 a. m. respectively.
R. K. MINSON, General Passenger Agent.

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